

Alexandria

AND COMMERCIAL



Advertiser

INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. III.]

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1863.

No. 701.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the *Venue*
Store, the corner of King and Union
Streets.

Rum in hhd. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhd.,
Sugar in hhd. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

Also,
A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Calicoes,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfstiches,	Bedticks,
Fearnought,	Oznaburghs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Muslin and Muslin
Negro Cottons,	Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other	India Cottons, &c.
Stockings,	&c.

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.
March 16.

Public Auction.

On TUESDAY,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the *Venue*
Store.

Rum in hogheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhd. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap } in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles }
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

A variety of DRY GOODS.

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseys, Duffels,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elaficks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Platillas,
Oznaburghs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'ts,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
Plated Candlesticks,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

March 18.

Notice

Is hereby given, that an Elec-
tion for Fifteen DIRECTORS for the
Marine Insurance Company of Norfolk,
will be held at the Exchange Coffee House
on Wednesday the 16th day of March
next.

Thomas Newton,
Wm. Pennock,
R. E. Lee,
Moses Myers,
R. Blow,
Theo. Armstead,
Jno. Granberry.

Norfolk, February 18, F25 d15t

Just Received,

250 sacks ground Allum Salt,
in bags of four bushels each, for sale by
Wm. HODGSON.

Feb. 26.

Assessors' Notice.

WHEREAS the Council for
the Corporation of Alexandria has
appointed us Assessors for the present year, and as
the Revenue Law (under the penalty of ONE
HUNDRED DOLLARS) requires all masters
and mistresses of families, to give into the As-
sessor's, lists of all male rithables belonging to, or
residing in their respective families, and also
every owner of taxable property to give in a list
of such property within five days, after de-
mand made thereof, by any Assessor—The As-
sessor, therefore, aware of the difficulty of ob-
taining such lists on personal application, at the
houses of such owners of property, they being
frequently from home or busily engaged, and
many errors being unavoidable for the want of
such information, on account of the frequent
transfer of property, and those errors generally
not discovered until the Collector calls for pay-
ment of taxes, after the time for appeal has e-
lapsed, when no redress can be had.

They, therefore, request all
the citizens at their leisure, within five days
hereafter, may make out such lists, and send
them to the office of A. Faw, after which they
will proceed on the premises, to examine the
property and ascertain the valuation without
any further trouble or interruption to the citi-
zens.

The Taxable Property to be
contained in said lists, is as follows, viz.

All Houses and Lots, and all
unimproved Lots, designating the street or streets
on which they are situated, and by whom occu-
pied; all four wheeled carriages, all chairs, ful-
kies, or two wheeled riding carriages, all drays,
carts and waggons, horses, cows, and dogs; all
tavern licenses, and all male persons, above the
age of sixteen years, comprehending clerks,
journeymen, apprentices, assistants, servants and
slaves.

For the information of those
unacquainted with the law, the following clause
thereof is published—“And if any person wha-
ever shall wilfully omit, or misrepresent in the
list given in, any titihable or other taxable pro-
perty, or shall in any manner conceal the same
from the knowledge of the Assessors, the person
or persons so offending, shall forfeit and pay dou-
ble the amount of the tax imposed on such titih-
able or taxable property.”

A. FAW.

GEO. M'MUNN.

Note.—Those gentlemen who
act as agents, or have the management of taxa-
ble property for non-residents, will please note
them, in making out lists of their own property.
March 14.

Just received and for Sale by
JOSEPH DYSON,

A QUANTITY OF

FRESH ORANGES,

By the hundred or smaller quantity.
Jan. 19.

JOHN G. LADD

HAS JUST RECEIVED, per the
snow Cornelia, and offers for sale,
100 pieces Russia Sheetings,
100 do. Ravens Duck,
52 bolts Russia Canvass,
2 bales fine Oznaburghs,
2 do. brown Rolls,
1 do. white do.
1 box Platillas,
1 do. narrow Linens,
5 ton Russia clean Hemp,
2 do. Cordage assorted,
50 boxes Castile Soap,
100 do. brown Soap,
50 do. Spermaceti Candles,
10 casks Spermaceti Whale Oil,
20 do. Tanners' brown do.
6 bales of Glue,
16 Feather Beds with Bolsters and
Pillows,
10 chests Hyson Tea,
11 hhd. Molasses,
100 casks fresh Lime,
2 bls. and 3 boxes Ladies fine
fancy coloured Shoes, very cheap.

March 10.

William Hartshorne

Has just received and for sale,
One thousand bushels Lim-
ington Salt, five pipes old Lisbon Wine,
a few barrels Crab Cyder.

March 3.

Just Received,

A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT
VENISON HAMS,

For sale by

T. SIMMS.

March 12.

Valuable LANDS for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD,
To the highest bidder, by the Executors of
the late Gen. George Washington, the
following

TRACTS OF LAND,

at the times and places hereafter men-
tioned, viz.

On the first Monday in April,
on the premises, 600 acres lying in Charles
county, in the state of Maryland, near a
place called the Fifth Trap, about 16 miles
above Port Tobacco.

On the 2d Monday in April,
on the premises, 519 acres in Montgo-
mery county, in the state of Maryland,
in the neighbourhood of Frederick Town,
not far from Kittortan.

On the 15th day of April, at
Charles own, 453 acres in Jefferson coun-
ty, Virginia, about two miles west of
Charleston. Also, 240 acres lying in Hamp-
shire county, on Potomac river, about
12 miles above Bath.

On the 16th day of April, on
the premises, 1600 acres in Jefferson
county, on the south fork of Bullikin.

On the 18th day of April, on
the premises, 183 acres in Jefferson coun-
ty in Wormley line.

On the 20th day of April, on
the premises, 571 acres in Frederick
county, 1½ miles south of Battle Town.

On the 22d day of April, at
Paris, 2481 acres on Ashby's Bent, and
885 acres on Chatten's run, in Fauquier
county.

One fourth of the amount of
the purchase money to be paid down, and
the balance in three equal annual instal-
ments, to be secured by a mortgage on
the premises, and to carry interest from
the day of sale.

The EXECUTORS.

March 12.

THOMAS SIMMS

Has just received and offers for Sale,
A few barrels of Rhode Island
Cyder,

Rhode Island Cheese,
Codfish and some barrels of excellent
APPLES.

Feb. 18.

Just received, and for Sale,

By Robert and John Gray,
[Price 25 Cents]
Negro Slavery Unjustifiable.
A SERMON.

By ALEX. M'LEOD, A. M., Pastor of the
reformed Congregation, in the City of
New-York.

Feb. 5.

LETTERS

ON THE

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES

OF

EDUCATION.

By Elizabeth Hamilton.

Subscribers are respectfully in-
formed that the first volume of the
above work is now ready for deli-
very.

SAM. BISHOP.

March 11.

R. & J. GRAY

Have just received and for sale, at their
Book Store in King street,
(Price 25 cents.)

AN ADDRESS

To the Government of the United States,
ON THE

Cession of Louisiana,

To the French; and on the late breach
of Treaty by the Spaniards:
Including the translation of a Memorial
on the War of St. Domingo, and Cef-
sion of the Mississippi to France, drawn
up by a French Counsellor of State.
March 10.

Public Sale.

On SATURDAY the 19th inst.
at 4 o'clock, will positively be sold,
on a credit for approved notes, at the
store of John and Thomas Vowell,
24 hhd. first quality Surinam
SUGAR,
imported in the sloop Diana.

Also,

7 hhd. Grenada Rum,
5 qr. casks London particular Madei-
ra Wine,
20 qr. casks Sherry Wine,
9 hhd. 2d quality Sugar,
10 bls. do.
20 bags Coffee; and after the sale of
the Goods,

The Sloop Diana,

as she now lies at the wharf of said Vow-
ell's; carries 600 bls. of flour or 3000
bushels of grain.

THOS. PATTEN,
Auctioneer.

March 17.

On **MONDAY** the fourth day of A-
pril next, will be sold at *Venue*, on
the premises, on a credit of 60 and 90
days,

Those two HOUSES on the
south west corner of King and Washing-
ton streets, at present occupied by Philip
Russell and John Violet.

Also,

The small House and Shop on
Washington Street adjoining.

For information as to the title, &c. &c.
apply to Jonah Thompson, Esq. or to
THOS. PATTEN,

Auctioneer.

March 15.

**Extract from an Act of the Cor-
poration of Alexandria for the
Extinguishment of Fire.**

Sec. 7th. If any person who shall be
present at any fire, shall ne-
glect or refuse to obey the order or directi-
ons of any officer who shall be appointed
by any fire company now established, or
which may be hereafter established, know-
ing him to be an officer, such person shall
forfeit and pay the sum of Five Dollars:
Provided, the name of such officer shall
have been first published in one of the public
papers printed in the town.

At a stated meeting of the Relief Fire
Company, held at Mr. John Gadsby's
Tavern, March 3d, 1863, the following
persons were duly elected as officers of
said company for the ensuing year:

William Harper, 1st	Commanders.
Thomas Preston, 2d	
Gurden Chapin, 3d	
Samuel Craig,	Regulators.
Joseph Harper,	
B. Hampton,	
Geo. Slacum,	Subordinate Dis- rectors.
Geo. Coryell,	
Thos. Vowell, jun.	
Abel Janney,	Trustees.
Wm. Newton,	
D. Douglas,	
G. N. Lyles,	Treasurer.
Samuel Craig,	
Benj. Shreve, Clerk.	Clerk.
Test,	

JOSHUA RIDDLE, Clerk.

March 15.

Will be landed to-morrow,
At Messrs. Lawrie and Smart's wharf,
out of the schooner *Friendship*, Captain
Burrus, from Montserrat,

25 puncheons strong, fine fla-
vored RUM, which will be sold cheap
for cash or a short credit.

JOHN G. LADD.

March 15.

Just Received,
A large supply of Writing Paper,
of various kinds.

R. & J. GRAY.

March 15.

Cash given for rags.

From the WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

MANDAMUS.

Opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered by
Chief Justice Marshall, February 24th,
1803.

WM. MARBURY, } On a motion for
vs. } a Mandamus.
The Sec. of State, }

(Continued.)

In considering this question, it has been conjectured that the commission may have been assimilated to a deed, to the validity of which, delivery is essential.

This idea is founded on the supposition that the commission is not merely evidence of an appointment, but is itself the actual appointment—a supposition by no means unquestionable. But for the purpose of examining this objection fairly, let it be conceded, that the principle, claimed for its support, is established.

The appointment being, under the constitution, to be made by the President personally, the delivery of the deed of appointment, if necessary to its completion, must be made by the President also. It is not necessary that the delivery should be made personally to the grantee of the office. It never is so made. The law would seem to contemplate that it should be made to the Secretary of State, since it directs the Secretary to affix the seal to the commission after it shall have been signed by the President. If then the act of delivery is necessary to give validity to the commission, it has been delivered when executed and given to the Secretary for the purpose of being sealed, recorded and transmitted to the party.

But in all cases of letters patent, certain solemnities are required by law, which solemnities are the evidences of the validity of the instrument. A formal delivery to the person is not among them. In cases of commissions the sign manual of the President, and the seal of the United States, are those solemnities. This objection therefore does not touch the case.

It has also occurred as possible, and barely possible, that the transmission of the commission, and the acceptance thereof, might be deemed necessary to complete the right of the plaintiff.

The transmission of the commission, is a practice directed by convenience, but not by law. It cannot therefore be necessary to constitute the appointment which must precede it, and which is the mere act of the President. If the executive required that every person appointed to an office, should himself take means to procure his commission, the appointment would not be the less valid on that account. The appointment is the sole act of the President; the transmission of the commission is the sole act of the officer to whom that duty is assigned, and may be accelerated or retarded by circumstances which can have no influence on the appointment. A commission is transmitted to a person already appointed; not to a person to be appointed or not, as the letter inclosing the commission should happen to get into the post office and reach him in safety, or to miscarry.

It may have some tendency to elucidate this point, to enquire, whether the possession of the original commission be indispensably necessary to authorize a person, appointed to any office, to perform the duties of that office. If it was necessary, then a loss of the commission would lose the office. Not only negligence, but accident or fraud, fire or theft might deprive an individual of his office. In such a case, I presume it could not be doubted, but that a copy, from the record of the office of the Secretary of State, would be, to every intent and purpose, equal to the original. The act of Congress has expressly made it so. To give that copy validity, it would not be necessary to prove that the original had been transmitted and afterwards lost. The copy would be complete evidence that the original had existed, and that the appointment had been made, but, not that the original had been transmitted. If indeed it should appear that the original had been mislaid in the office of State, that circumstance would not affect the operation of the copy. When all the requisites have been performed which authorized a recording officer to record any instrument whatever, and the order for that purpose has been given, the instrument is in law, considered as recorded, altho' the manual labor of inserting it in a book kept for that purpose may not have been performed.

In the case of commissions, the law orders the Secretary of State to record them. When therefore they are signed and sealed, the order for their being recorded is given; and whether inserted in the book or not, they are in law recorded.

A copy of this record is declared equal to the original, and the fees, to be paid by a person requiring a copy, are ascertained by law. Can a keeper of a public record erase therefrom a commission which has been recorded? Or can he refuse a copy thereof to a person demanding it on the terms prescribed by law?

Such a copy would, equally with the original authorize the justice of peace to proceed in the performance of his duty, because it would, equally with the original attest his appointment.

If the transmission of a commission be not considered as necessary to give validity to an appointment; still less is its acceptance. The appointment is the sole act of the President; the acceptance is the sole act of the officer, and is, in plain common sense, posterior to the appointment. As he may resign, so may he refuse to accept; but neither the one, nor the other, is capable of rendering the appointment a nonentity.

That this is the understanding of the government, is apparent from the whole tenor of its conduct.

A commission bears date, and salary of the officer commences from his appointment; not from the transmission, or acceptance of his commission. When a person, appointed to any office, refuses to accept that office, the successor is nominated in the place of the person who has declined to accept, and not in the place of the person who had been previously in office, and had created the original vacancy.

It is therefore decidedly the opinion of the court, that when a commission has been signed by the President, the appointment is made; and that the commission is complete when the seal of the United States has been affixed to it by the Secretary of State.

Where an officer is removable at the will of the executive, the circumstance which completes his appointment is of no concern; because the act is at any time revocable; and the commission may be arrested, if still in the office. But when the officer is not removable at the will of the executive, the appointment is not revocable, and cannot be annulled. It has conferred legal rights which cannot be resumed.

The discretion of the executive is to be exercised until the appointment has been made. But having once made the appointment, his power over the office is terminated in all cases, where, by law, the officer is not removable by him. The right to the office is then in the person appointed, and he has the absolute, unconditional power of accepting or rejecting it.

Mr. Marbury, then, since his commission was signed by the President, and sealed by the Secretary of State, was appointed; and as the law creating the office, gave the officer a right to hold for five years, independent of the executive, the appointment was not revocable; but vested in the officer legal rights, which are protected by the laws of his country.

To withhold his commission, therefore, is an act deemed by the court not warranted by law, but violative of a vested legal right.

To be continued.

From the BALANCE. ON THE IMPOLICY OF A SPEEDY AD- MISSION OF ALIENS TO A PARTI- CIPATION OF THE RIGHTS OF SUFFRAGE.

No.—I.

THIS country is a vast reservoir, into which are continually pouring such polluted streams as powerfully tend to corrupt and poison the whole mass. The flood-gates of emigration are set open. Europe, for the last ten years has been in a state of general and violent fermentation; and the froth and lees which that fermentation had produced, are thrown out upon us. The jails and dungeons of foreign countries are discharging their filthy contents into our land, which seems doomed to become a Botany Bay; and, scape-goat like, must be loaded with maledictions and most bear, tho' not the iniquities, (what is nearly as intolerable,) the culprits of Europe.

Most readily is it granted that many of the emigrants to this country are peaceable, industrious, useful people; they quietly betake themselves to their respective callings, and are a valuable acquisition

to the nation that adopts them. It is from the swarm of idle, restless, turbulent and factious characters, who nestle together in our largest towns and cities, that the peace of the country is wounded and its liberties jeopardized. These outcasts from European societies, these scapplings from the gallows are not contented to find here a secure asylum, an inviolable protection of their persons, a goodly land, which offers them food and raiment. It is not enough that they enjoy the rights of hospitality; "that they are permitted to land quietly on our shores; that they will be protected equally with our own citizens, in their persons, and in the acquisition and enjoyment of property; that our courts of justice are open to them to seek redress of injuries; and that they are permitted peaceably to return to their own countries, whenever they please, and to carry with them all their effects." They despise and loath this precious Manna, that is incessantly distilling upon them, and falling in celestial showers around their tents; and of which they are admitted to the gratuitous enjoyment. No immunity, no privilege, short of the right of suffrage which is a participation in the national sovereignty, can satisfy these haughty and troublesome strangers. No sooner are they landed on our shores, than they assert their claims in a haughty tone, and in the language of menace and invective. They convulse our sea ports; they arrest the progress of business in Congress, by obstructing themselves, from time to time, as the all-important object of legislative attention. While as ignorant almost of the nature of our republican government, as if they had come from another planet,* they instantly on their arrival assume the province of political teachers and dictators: and even in their addresses to government, they have the audacity to reproach our laws to pour the cup of scorn and insult upon men, who had borne "the heat and burden of the day," during our perilous revolution.

Never perhaps before was the government of an independent and great nation so insulted by vagabond strangers, who were subsisting on its bounty. If these aliens had come over in an embodied army fifty thousand strong, and with a descendant of William the Conqueror, or with a brother or cousin of Bonaparte at their head, they might with a pretty good grace, have declaimed against the oppression and tyranny of our laws, and demand a new order of things,—not as a favor, but as their right. In such a commanding attitude, they might have pleaded their right to a share or even to a monopoly of the national sovereignty, in language of scorn, invective and reproach. But (unless convinced of their duty by the all-powerful logic of a conqueror) the sovereign people of this country are not yet quite prepared to endure, from the vagrant hordes, buffetings and spurnings in return for hospitality: or have they, in the "march of sentiment," attended to such an unbounded regard for "oppressed humanity," as to be willing that foreign convicts and gallow's scapings should scornfully tread upon their own necks.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

* No circumstance could afford a clearer demonstration either of the ignorance or extreme absurdity of our new political lecturers, respecting the nature of government, than the following sentiments in their late memorial to Congress: namely, "that to tax him, (an emigrant,) imprison him, or put him to death, by laws, in the framing of which he was not represented, is to exercise against him an act of tyranny."

According to this principle, if an emigrant or an alien, the day that he lands on our shores, should steal, rob, or murder, it would be an act of tyranny to punish him; because, forsooth, "he was not represented in the framing of our laws."

BOSTON, March 4.

Arrived, brig Fox, Capt. Bunker, 44 days from Liverpool. Left ships John Adams, Wood; Packet, Trott, to sail in 4 weeks; and Warrington, Turner, to sail in 6 weeks for Boston; Fame, Lewis, to sail in 3 weeks for Philadelphia; ship General Macey, Moore; and—, Weeks, to sail in 4 weeks; and Washington, Noyes, to sail in 2 days for New York; —, Whitesides, to sail in — weeks for Philadelphia; Ocean, Bond, of Wilcatt; and several other Americans, names not recollected. Sailed in co ship Washington, Pratt, for South Carolina; Laurel, (English) for the West Indies.

Business dull—lumber and naval stores in demand.

Same day, brig Betsey, Capt. Swaine, 32 days from Bayonne. Left, not spoke no American vessels.—The schr. Swallow, capt. Harper, of Philadelphia, sailed from Bayonne, Jan 25, for St. Sebastians, not being suffered to enter that port, until he had performed 40 days quarantine at some other place. Capt. S. informs that the Spaniards will not admit vessels from any part of the United States, to enter their ports—one or two which have attempted to enter have been fired upon. A ship belonging to one of the foreign States entered the port of Sebastians in a gale of wind, was immediately ordered off again, which she complied with, and on endeavouring to make Bourdeaux, was lost on the Cordovan. Accounts had been received at Bayonne, that she had a number of passengers on board, which with the crew were all lost. Orders had been received from Madrid, not to admit any vessel, until they had received advice from their Ministers in America. Very severe gales of wind have been experienced in the Bay of Biscay; accounts had been received at Bayonne, of from 20 to 30 sail having been lost, within a month previous to his sailing.

NEW YORK, March 14.

By captain Seton, of the ship Betsey, from Leghorn, we have received an official account of several Tripoline cruizers, under the command of a renegade by the name of Lisle, being at sea. The following is the letter of the American consul, addressed to the captains of vessels at Leghorn.

"Leghorn, 24th Nov. 1802.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I have this day received official intelligence, that renegade Lisle, the Tripoline commodore, was on the 21st ult. ready for sea, with a squadron consisting of a xebec of 10 guns, one do. of 14, and a kirlengiet of 14. That on the 9th of the said month, a xebec of 14 guns failed on a cruise; and that a kirlengiet and a polacre of 11 guns each, and a xebec of 16, were also ready and preparing for sea. It is conjectured that Lisle, the commodore, with his squadron, intends to pass the Straits. He has dressed his people in short blue jackets, overalls and hats, for a decoy.

"I am respectfully,

"Your obedient humble servant,

"TH: APPLETON, Consul."

Captain Seton informs us, that on first of February, in sight of Gibraltar, he spoke a brig from Carthage, bound to Cadiz, who informed him, that a few days previous to his sailing, an American frigate was lost, together with all her crew, on the coast of Spain, near that port. It blowing hard, captain S. could not learn the frigate's name, but believes it to be the Adams, as she was the only frigate cruising in that part of Mediterranean.

[We have reason to believe, and we sincerely hope, that in the account respecting the loss of the United States frigate Adams captain Seton has been misinformed. Our advices from Gibraltar are to the first of Feb. at which time the Adams was lying there in safety. The presumption is strong, that the vessel alluded to, as being totally lost, is the Portuguese frigate Phoenix, of 50 guns, who sometime before struck upon Pearl Rock, beat to sea without her rudder, and not since been heard of.]

Captain Gardner, from Lisbon, who sailed the 11th ult. informs, that the Unicorn frigate arrived there on the 10th, in four days from Falmouth, bringing London news as late as the beginning of February; but there was nothing of moment. Captain G. read a Lloyd's list of the 20th, in which he saw the arrival of the ship Iris, and thinks it probable that it was the Iris, Skinner, from N. York, at London.

Died at Lisbon, about the first of Feb. Thomas Bulkley, esq. He left six children, each of whom he willed 230,000 dollars in specie.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.

From France.

Yesterday afternoon arrived the brig Solanna, capt. Oakford, in 42 days from Rouen. We have received a few French papers by this arrival, but they do not contain any dates later than those received thro' the medium of the English press. Verbal information goes so far as to state, that a strong current of dissatisfaction is rising in the public mind, against the measures and character of Bonaparte, that

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with neat

er and naval stores in

Berley, Capt Swaine, none. Left, not spoke. The fish. Swallow, Philadelphia, failed from for St. Sebastian, not enter that port, until 40 days quarantine at Capt. S. informs will not admit vessels the United States, to en one or two which have been fired upon. to one of the southern port of Sebastians in a immediately ordered the complied with, and to make Bourdeaux, Bordovan. Accounts had Bayonne, that she had ngers on board, which re all lost. Orders had Madrid, not to admit they had received advi. Ministers in America, of wind have been ex- ay of Biscay; accounts at Bayonne, of from 20 g been lost, within a this sailing.

ARK, March 14. on, of the ship Berley, have received an offici. al Tripoline cruizers, d of a renegade by the g at sea. The follow- of the American consul, ptains of vessels at Leg-

24th Nov. 1802.

ay received official ia. negado Lisle, the Tri- was on the 21st ult. a squadron consisting guns, one do. of 14, f 14. That on the 9th a xheck of 14 guns; and that a kirlengie- 11 guns each, and e also ready and prepar- conjectured that Lisle, with his squadron, in- traits. He has dressed blue jackets, overalls

respectfully, ent humble servant, PLETON, Consul." informs us, that on first sight of Gibraltar, he Carthegena, bound to ed him, that a few days sailing, an American fri- ther with all her crew, in, near that port. It ain S. could not learn, but believes it to be was the only frigate rt of Mediterranean.

n to believe, and we fin- n the account respecting ed States frigate Adams been misinformed. Gibraltar are to the first time the Adams was ly- The presumption is essel alluded to, as be- the Portuguese frigate uns, who sometime be- Pearl Rock, beat to sea er, and not since been

er, from Lisbon, who t, informs, that the U- ived there on the 10th, almourh, bringing Lon- s the beginning of Fe- was nothing of moment. Lloyd's list of the 2d, the arrival of the ship t probable that it was from N. York, at Lon-

, about the first of Feb. sq. He left six children. willed 230,000 dollars

PHIA, March 11.

om France. The brig noon arrived the brig kford, in 42 days from e received a few French val, but they do not coa- ater than those received of the English prints- on goes so far as to state, rent of dissatisfaction in e mind, against the mea- er of Bonaparte, that,

although this discontent is not manifested by any popular tumult, yet it is audibly heard in the private murmurs of individuals, who generally begin to perceive that their struggles for liberty have terminated in a more confirmed and desperate tyranny. Indeed it is believed that the materials for another revolution are already engendered, and that the nation has fixed her eye upon Moreau as a deliverer from her present deep degradation. Moreau's influence daily increases. His demeanor is humble and unaffected.

"For lowliness is young ambition's ladder." He courts, or affects to court, the shade of retirement; and in every thing forms a striking contrast to the splendor, pageantry and ambition of the first consul.

Captain Oakford is the bearer of dispatches from our minister at Paris. It appears that Mr. Livingston is dissatisfied with his situation. He commands none of the respect and deference due to the station of a minister from an enlightened & great nation. This dissatisfaction, we understand, has induced him to solicit a speedy recall. It is further added, that he was particularly anxious to return to America before the close of congress, for what reason, it is not our province to conjecture.

From other circumstances, of which we have heard, it is more than probable that Mr. Livingston has, by this vessel, transmitted to the government information of considerable magnitude, relative to our connexion with France. We presume that this information was intended to reach this country before the expiration of congress. If this be the case, we are apprehensive that some inconvenience, if not injury, may result to us from the circumstance of congress not being in session; the more so, as our president, although the information he will receive may be of the first urgency; and although he is conditionally empowered to act with energy, will probably be inclined to persevere in a course of tame submission to reiterated outrage.

It merits particular notice, that notwithstanding the unbounded confidence expressed by our administration in the justice of France and Spain, with regard to the Mississippi, they have never received an official intimation of the event by which this territory was ceded to France; and what is more astonishing, that all the efforts of Mr. Livingston at Paris, to extort an admission of the American rights on that river, have produced nothing more than verbal declarations from monsieur Talleyrand, purporting that it was the wish of the French government to cultivate a good understanding with this country. We are assured of this upon the most reputable authority. If we are in error, we beg to be corrected. Till this is done we must believe the fact to be as stated. Is it not then unaccountable, that the executive, possessing no other evidence of amity than the empty professions of a counsellor of state, and the assurances of a foreign minister, can be deluded into a criminal reliance on negotiation only?

But it is stated farther on this subject, that the French government have not only been very guarded in what her agents have professed, but have positively refused to commit even these professions to paper.— This excessive caution, must rationally excite alarming suspicions. There is a lurking motive for it, which futurity only can disclose. May God grant that it is free from hostility to us.

BALTIMORE, March 15.
The following letter from Havannah, to the Editors, dated February 18 was received yesterday:

"Messrs. Vundt and Brown will receive herewith enclosed, a proclamation lately issued by the captain-general of this island, which cannot be otherwise than interesting to many of the citizens of the United States. However, from the mild and friendly disposition of his excellency towards the citizens of the United States, as well as his affable, the lieutenant-governor, who is also a wealthy and worthy character. All those having business to do in this island, which actually require their personal attendance, may be assured that those two chief officers are too humane and have too great a regard for justice, to prevent such persons from entering the island, and of remaining until their business is closed."

"This proclamation is in Spanish, which we shall, if possible, have translated for to-morrow's Gazette. It is dated the 17th February, and appears to be an order for the departure of all strangers, and for prohibiting the importation of any but African negroes."

Printing in all its variety executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.

Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18.

In the first paragraph of Mr. Herbert's communication, published yesterday, after the word Newport, there should have been a semicolon instead of a period. In 2d par. for 'inserted,' read *inscribed.* In the 3d par. for 'accompanied with,' read *accompanied by.*

Extra of a letter from a respectable gentleman at New Orleans, to a commercial house in this town, dated the 14th Feb. 1803.

"It is certain that this port is shut and also the American deposit, therefore vessels from the United States are loaded in the stream from boats coming from the American settlements above."

It is likewise mentioned, by the above letter, that freights are very low there, in consequence of the great number of vessels.

The brig —, capt. Cobb, of Alexandria with wheat, the greatest part of which was damaged, was left at Lisbon 32 days since. Bal. Fed. Gaz.

TRANSLATED FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE, (Baltimore.)

Don Salvador Joseph de Murry Salazar, marquis of Someruelous, marshal of the camp of the royal armies, governor of the treasury of the Havanna, captain general of the Island of Cuba, and of the provinces of Louisiana and the Floridas, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS I have been informed that the proclamations made by me, as well as by my predecessors, wherein it has been ordered that no subject of Spain or foreigner shall embark from this island without a passport from the government—and that all vessels shall carry away with them every foreigner who may have been landed from on board of them—and finally that all foreigners who might be found residing in this island without licence, should depart; and more particularly such as are concerned in trade, although they may have obtained permission of residence under other pretences; have not been and are not observed—

Article I. Therefore, I ordain and command, that whoever shall embark from this island without a passport shall incur a fine of two hundred dollars; and the commander of any ship, in which any such person shall embark, shall also be subject to a fine of two hundred dollars, to be divided equally between the public treasury and the informer; unless the person thus embarked shall be a slave, when in lieu of the fine, he shall be confined four months to hard labor in chains.

II. That any foreigner who shall not depart in the same vessel in which he arrives, shall incur a penalty of two hundred dollars, to be applied as before mentioned, unless he shall obtain leave of residence from the government, on account of sickness or some other just cause. And the commander of the ship in which said foreigner shall arrive, shall also incur the same penalty, as well as the master of the house where the said foreigner shall lodge unless the said master shall give immediate notice in writing to the commissary of the ward, in order that they may be communicated to the government.

III. That all foreigners who shall be concerned in commerce, either by keeping a store or otherwise, shall be subject to arrest and sequestration of their property, by any officer of justice, on giving me information, in order that proceedings may be had for the confiscation of the property, to be applied one fifth part to the informer and the remainder as the law direct. And in case that any resident foreigner shall keep open a house of trade, or shall not have some honest occupation in some branch of agriculture or the arts, the commissary of the ward or commandant of the district shall incur a fine of two hundred dollars, to be applied as before mentioned, that is, one half to the public treasury and one half to the informer; and the pretext of ignorance of the circumstances, shall not be alledged as an excuse by these officers.

IV. That any Spanish subject who shall cover with his name any transactions or business of a foreigner, shall be put under arrest and his property shall be sequestrated: there shall also be immediately required of any such person, a fine of five hundred dollars, to be divided equally between the public treasury and the informer, with-

out prejudice to any further proceedings which may be had under the laws.

V. The introduction of slaves in this island, other than such as are immediately from the coast of Africa, being prohibited by the proclamation of the 25th February, 1796, under the penalty of one hundred dollars for each slave, on the first offence; two hundred dollars for the second, and three hundred dollars for the third; and the person introducing such prohibited slaves, to be also banished from this island for the third offence. I command, in addition to the above, the arrest and sequestration of the property of any individual in whose hands negroes of the above description shall be found; and that all such persons shall incur a penalty of two hundred dollars, to be applied as directed in the foregoing article.

I charge all magistrates, the captain of the port, (or harbour master) and all the assistants concerned in the affairs of the police, to see that such parts of this edict as apply to each of them respectively, be duly executed.

And in order that notice of this may be given to all, this proclamation shall be published in all the public places and shall be announced in the periodical paper.

Havanna, Feb. 17, 1803.

(Signed)

The Marquis of Someruelos.

By order of his lordship.

MIGUEL MENDEZ.

Washington Administration.

When the British commenced the capture of our ships destined for France, in the year 1793, under a false and strained construction of the law of nations, what was the language of Washington on the occasion, and what was the conduct of his great national council, the assembled representatives of the people? He laid before them in plain terms the views and measures of the British, and without waiting for an application from them, spread out to them the instructions to our minister at the British court, demanding redress. His language on the occasion was decisive:—

"There is (says he) a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be prepared to repel it—if we desire to preserve peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

Unlike the present executive, he was not enamored with what Mr. Davis so sarcastically terms Randolph's Resolutions, a scrap of sensibility about so big, (holding together both hands); he feared not to irritate those who feared not to injure us; but evinced on the occasion that "firmness which marked his character, and which elevated the American character under his administration." Congress enlightened by his communications and penetrated by the wisdom and decision of their chief, idled not their time away in unmeaning and sordid adulations. They roused to action, and left their measures to declare their confidence in their leader; they prepared for war, laid an embargo, and exhibited to Britain the true character of the nation, by holding forth the arrows in the right hand, at the same time they extended the olive branch in the left. They did not meanly set themselves to counting with arithmetical exactness, and miserly economy, the expense of warlike preparation; nor did they in the spirit of cowardly cupidity, compute the difference between national honor, and a purchased peace—or offer the former in exchange for the certain pecuniary gain of the latter. Valuable, as it was well understood our neutral position then was, and desirous as all were of enjoying that portion of the carrying trade, which we had just begun to taste the sweets of—the councils of Washington never dreamt of accompanying our negotiator with a tribute of two millions, to buy what we ought to demand, as the right and property of the nation.

What was the consequence of wisdom and firmness like this? More was finally conceded us than could rationally have been expected, contrasting our existing weakness and poverty, with the wealth, strength and vigor of our opponent—our new fledged government, too was just set afloat on the dubious sea of experiment—yet what did we lose by our firmness—or rather what did we not gain? An immediate recall of hostile orders under which the injury was done, an engagement of indemnity for that already committed—a surrender of the ports of the west—that

were the fruits; but the last and best were, the maintenance of our neutrality, and of the carrying trade—and above all, the preservation of our national honor, which alone was the basis on which our whole prosperity has rested to this day. How loud did the clamorous tongue of democracy ring against these salutary measures of the Washington administration! They were termed servile, mean, pusillanimous, and their advocates charged with receiving foreign gold? These are the men, the very identical men too, who now extol the late conduct of the Jeffersonian cabinet, and exult in its firm, bold and dignified attitude!!

Jefferson Administration.

Spain, incapable of molesting our commerce or invading our shores, debars from a market the produce of half a million of people, and of two thirds of our most productive territory. The president supplicates the Intendant at New Orleans to rescind the flagrantly wrong and injurious order—The humiliating embassy of the Chevalier and Mr. Jefferson is treated with contempt, and told it may take its departure back to the United States again in an hour. Mr. Monroe, the disgraced minister is then sent to Spain, with two millions of money as a tribute to a nation which received but a few months since upwards of fifty from her mines—and all this we suppose, to enable them to pay our western citizens for the produce which is now rotting on their hands! Such is democratic economy, and such the national honor of jacobins.

(Balt. Fed. Gaz.)

Just Received and for Sale,

Sweet Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Cocoa Nuts. Also,

A few boxes of excellent Havana SEGARS.

J. DYSON.

March 18. d

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Cave, of Dumfries, deceased, are requested to bring them for adjustment and payment; and all those indebted to the estate are respectfully called upon to make immediate payment to the executrix, it being her anxious wish to close all the accounts.

MARY ANN CAVE.

Alex. March 18. e 9t

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday the 4th inst. a likely Negro Man named Daniel; about 5 feet 5 inches high; rather knock-kneed, and when spoken to is apt to stutter: had on, when he went away, a short blue jacket and trousers, wool hat, a pair of shoes and stockings. Whoever takes up said Daniel, and brings him to me in Alexandria, near the county wharf, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

GARRET HEADEN.

March 18. e 3t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th of Dec. 1803, a Negro Slave, named Jacob, about 30 years of age, rather of a yellowish complexion; he is a stout, luffy fellow, five feet eleven inches high; his foot is twelve inches and a quarter long; he has a very large nose, a big bushy head, he has a small scar on the outside of his right leg just below his knee, another on the same side of his thigh just above his knee, occasioned by a burn; his clothing, when he went away from me, were a dark drab coloured coarse cloth, his coat was lapelled with large buttons on it, a pair of overalls of the same cloth, white yarn stockings, Virginia cotton shirt and felt hat; he may be very apt to change his clothing, and very likely may have a forged pass; he has a wife at Mr. George Wise's, in Alexandria, and very likely he is lurking about that place. Masters of vessels and others are hereby forewarned from harboring or carrying him off at their peril. Whoever takes up said Negro and secures him in jail, so that I get him again, or delivers him to me in Stafford county, near Mud-dy creek, shall receive the above reward.

ROBERT LAING.

March 18. 1awcw

Spanish Slaves, JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE, By Roberts & Griffith.

March 10. 24w4t

WAS LEFT
At a shop in this town, for the purpose of having some repairs made to it,
A silver WATCH. Any person describing it, and proving property, may have it again on application to the Printer, and paying the expense of this advertisement.
March 16. d3t

Fifty Barrels T A R,
Just received and for Sale by
WM. HARTSHORNE.
March 16.

Doctor HALL,
RESPECTFULLY acquaints the public, that he will practice Medicine in this town and its immediate vicinity; and that he is now opening an extensive Assortment of Medicine, &c. which he will dispose of either by whole sale or retail, upon as good terms as they are to be had in this place.
N. B. Medicine Chests (with general directions free) put up on a short notice.
March 9. d

Notice.
All persons having claims against the estate of William Triplett, of Round-Hill, deceased, are requested to bring them forward for adjustment and payment; and all those indebted to the estate, are respectfully called upon to make immediate payment to the Executors—it being their anxious wish to close all the accounts, and settle with the legatees as soon as possible.
CHARLES LITTLE, } Ex'ors.
GEO. TRIPLETT, }
March 1. d

PROPOSALS
For Publishing by Subscription,
MODERN GEOGRAPHY.
A DESCRIPTION
OF THE
EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, AND
COLONIES,
WITH THE
OCEANS, SEAS, AND ISLES,
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD;
Including the most recent discoveries and political alterations, digested on a new plan.
BY JOHN PINKERTON.
THE ASTRONOMICAL INTRODUCTION
BY THE REV. S. VINCE, A. M. F. R. S.
And plunian professor of astronomy, and experimental philosophy, in the University of Cambridge.
WITH NUMEROUS MAPS,
Drawn under the direction, and with the latest improvements, of Arrowsmith, and engraved by the best artists.
CONDITIONS.
The work will be comprised in two octavo volumes, of about 800 pages each, and a quarto Atlas, containing all the Maps.
It will be printed on a fine paper and new type.
The price to subscribers will be nine dollars, neatly bound and lettered. Each volume will be delivered as soon as finished, and no money required until the delivery.
It will be put to press as soon as four hundred subscribers are obtained.
Those gentlemen who may be desirous of promoting the circulation of this important work, may have one copy gratis, by procuring and accounting for the subscription of six.
In order to produce an immediate encouragement to the undertaking, the sum at which subscribers will receive their books is considerably under that which will be charged to non subscribers.
Subscribers received by ROBERT and JOHN GRAY, King Street, where a specimen of the work may be seen.
Alex. Feb. 28. d

To Rent,
Possession given immediately,
A large Brick Warehouse adjoining R. Newton and Co. and a comfortable Dwelling House, on Prince Street.
For particulars enquire of
RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.
Jan. 18. d

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale by
SAMUEL BISHOP,
(Price 25 Cents.)
PITT & HIS STATUE,
A SATIRICAL POEM.
By Peter Findar.
Jan. 19. d

FOR SALE,
A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years of age.
Apply to the Printer.
Dec. 18. d

ABEL WILLIS,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
Rhode-Island CHEESE,
Apples,
Crab (Cyder, by the barrel, of the first quality,
Cranberries,
Sweet Oranges,
Lemons, by the box,
Best Rhode-Island Potatoes,
Mackerel, by the barrel, together with a general assortment of
GROCERIES and NUTS.

We have received by the sloop Mary, from Portsmouth,
10 tons Bar Iron,
A few bales Russia Sheetings and Duck,
A few bls. of excellent Mackerell,
A few hhds. N. E. Rum,
And a few bales low priced Muslins, which will be sold cheap.
RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
Feb. 23. d

CLOVER SEED,
Warranted of the last crop.
Just received and for Sale by the Subscribers.
A few tierces of fresh CLOVER SEED.
RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
Feb. 28. d

A. WILLIS
Has just received a quantity of excellent China Oranges, Cranberries and Shelpark Nuts, which he offers for sale at his store on Prince Street.
March 9. d

Notice.
The subscribers being appointed assignees of the estate and effects of ISAAC M'PHERSON, late of Prince William County, a Bankrupt, give notice, to all persons indebted to the said Isaac M'Pherston, or who have any of his effects, not to pay or deliver the same to any person, other than the subscribers, or such as shall be duly authorized by them.
BENJAMIN BOTTS,
TIMOTHY BRUNDIGE.
Dumfries, March 2. eolzt

W. FLANAGAN,
Next door to Messrs. May and Co's, King Street, has now landing from the sloop Caroline, from Boston, for sale,
20 tons PLAISTER,
A few hhds. N. E. Rum, bags Pimento, boxes mould Candies, reams writing and wrapping Paper, chests young hyson Tea.
Also on hand,
30 bls. Bolton Mefs Beef,
A few bls. tanners' Oil, 500 bushels Lisbon Salt, bales of India Cotton, consisting of Gorrahs and Baftas.

The Sloop will shortly return to Boston—200 bls. will be taken on Freight, if offered immediately.
March 16. eozt

Public Sale.
Will be sold to the highest bidder on Wednesday the 6th of April next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon,
Sundry building LOTS,
Part of Lot No. 17, situated upon Fairfax and Prince Streets, in the town of Alexandria; upon some of said Lots are erected small buildings. Any person desirous of purchasing at private sale may be accommodated by applying to the subscriber, who has a plot of the Lots as laid off. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale or upon application to
RICHARD WEIGHTMAN.
March 12. 2aw71t

Dividend.
The Commissioners named and authorized in and by a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and issued forth against James Gillies, of the town of Alexandria, intend to meet on Monday the 18th day of April next at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the House of Peter Heikell in said Town, in order to make a Dividend of the Estate and effects of the said Bankrupt, when and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts under the said Commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same or they will be excluded the benefit of the said Dividend.
JOHN M'IVER, Assignee.
March 3. 2aw 10t.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust
from Thomas Fitzpatrick to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money to John Dunlap and Samuel Craig, on the first Monday in April, will be exposed to sale at public auction, on the premises,
One half Cash and the other half in six months,
A piece of GROUND lying upon the north side of Duke Street and to the eastward of St. Alaph Street, fronting about 12 feet upon Duke Street and running back 100 feet to a 10 feet alley (subject to an annual ground rent of sixteen silver dollars) upon which is erected a frame dwelling house, now in the occupation of Mr. Christopher Kemp.
THOS. IRWIN.

Also,
On the same day, and on the same terms,
A Lot of Ground situate on the east side of St. 2nd St. Street and northward of Duke Street, 22 feet 3 inches front, and 100 feet deep (subject to a ground rent of 25 dollars per annum) on which is a small frame building
March 7. 2aw

Twenty Dollars Reward,
To any person who will bring to me, to secure to that I get him again,
JOHN AYRES,
A BRIGHT mulatto fellow, about 21 years of age, who eloped from this place on the 9th instant. He had on when he went away a blue plains coat, his pantaloons of the same were patched, and darned in some places with white cotton, a swansdown waistcoat, white yarn stockings, an excellent pair of shoes tied with strings, and a very good white hat. He has a thick suit of black hair, rather inclined to curl, which he generally keeps tied, a fine set of teeth, and when he thinks he has done wrong his countenance expresses great fear mixed with a considerable blushing; I suppose he must be about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high.
BALDWIN M. LEE.

N. B. I hereby forewarn all masters or skippers of vessels from receiving or harboring the above mentioned mulatto on board their vessels, at the peril of the law.
B. M. L.

Should the said mulatto fellow be apprehended and secured in the jail of Frederickburg or its vicinity, and I can be informed of it, Mr. John Scott is directed to pay the reward.
Cabin Point,
Westmoreland county, }
Feb. 22. 2aw 6w

FOR SALE,
THE Lot with the HOUSE thereon at the south east corner of Cameron and Alfred Streets late the Property of Thomas Richards—Also several vacant LOTS adjoining thereto on Alfred Street between Cameron and King Streets. The House is pleasantly situated and in good order for the accommodation of a Family.—If not sold before the 1st of November, it will be rented.
WILLIAM CRAIK.
Sept. 30. 1wt.

Notice.
ALL persons having claims on the estate of the late Mrs. Martha Washington, are requested to exhibit their accounts properly proved; and those persons indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment.
THOMAS PETER,
Atting Executor.
March 3. 2aw

Notice.
Whereas Joseph Cary did by Deed of Trust, dated the 1st of August, 1800, convey to the subscribers, for the benefit of the creditors, all his property real and personal of every description, we thereby give notice, that by and with the advice and consent of the creditors, we have appointed Mr. John M'IVER, our agent and attorney in fact, who is fully authorized and empowered to collect and receive all debts due to the said Cary, either in his individual capacity or otherwise.
JOHN FOSTER,
G. DENEALE.

In pursuance of said power I hereby call upon all persons who are indebted to Joseph Cary, either in his individual capacity or otherwise, to make immediate payment, and such as have claims against the said Cary, are requested to lodge the same with me.
JOHN M'IVER,
Agent and Attorney in Fact for the Trustees of Joseph Cary.
March 4. 2aw 12t

Spanish Hides,
JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE,
By Roberts & Griffith.
March 10. 2aw 4t

Valuable Property and Cash
TO BE DISPOSED OF
FOR WET & DRY GOODS.

The moiety of two large tracts of LAND lying on Sandy river, in the county of Kenhawa, state of Virginia, the title papers of which are ready and immediate conveyance may be made. To this property are attached Two Thousand Dollars in Cash, to be disposed of in the same manner. These lands are represented to be valuable, and will be parted with at nearly the cost of warrents and original charges. Necessity compels this property to be offered for sale, that a dividend may take place with those interested, some of whom much want their proportion of the money therein invested.
To view the plats, title papers, &c. call on Mr. Groverman.
Feb. 24. 21w 310

FOR SALE.
A TRACT of Land on Aquia Creek in the County of Stafford state of Virginia, containing 105 acres—it adjoins Mr. Daniel C. Brent's Richland tract, is one mile from Potomac river, 12 from Frederickburg and 48 from the City of Washington. The land is level and the soil of a good quality, and is uncommonly well adapted to the growth of wheat and Indian corn, it has on it an overseer's house, a good barn, and some other small houses, a good apple orchard, a stone quarry on the bank of the creek, in which stone may be conveyed to market at less expense than from any other in that part of the country, eight or ten acres of valuable meadow Land, and several of the best fishing shores on that creek, one of which, and four acres of land are rented for 22 pounds per annum. On the opposite side of the creek are large banks of the richest shell marl, by which the whole of this land might, with little expense, be rendered very fertile it being nearly surrounded by the creek—the marl might be carried in boats to almost any part of it. The tract is supposed to have a sufficiency of timber on it, but should the purchaser wish it, he may be supplied with any quantity of the proprietor's wood land on the opposite side of the creek, not exceeding 50 acres, at a moderate price. The facility of conveying produce to Alexandria and the City of Washington from this farm must render it an advantageous possession to any person residing in either. For terms apply to
PHINEAS JANNEY, Alexandria.
March 3. 1w 3w

A great bargain in Land.
Will be sold at the Coffee House in Alexandria, on Wednesday the 18th of June next,
A valuable tract of Land lying on the waters of the Occoquan River, about three miles from Mr. Ellicott's Mills; containing five hundred and twenty five acres, as by Deed of a General Warrentee bearing date of the 11th February, 1802, from the late Charles Turner to the subscribers. This Land is well adapted to corn, wheat and tobacco, and is well timbered of the growth of oak, hickory, and poplar; and the improvements are a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, ironing house, stable &c. &c. with several fine springs of water, together with a fine flourishing young orchard of pear and apple trees, and the situation considered remarkably healthy.

Any person wishing to view the land, may be shown it by applying to Edward Washington Esquire, who now has it in possession, until Christmas next, when it will be delivered up to the purchaser.
The advantage of cutting Cord Wood from this land is very great, there being a great abundance and navigation near at hand.
The terms of sale will be for approved paper, payment at two, four and six months.
Wm. NEWTON, } Trustees.
J. MUNCASTER, }
HEZ. SMOOT, }

March 5. 2aw

Wanted to Hire 1m mediately,
ABOUT 40 hands, 12 hewers and 8 waggons and teams. Employment may be had 3 months, or more, by application to J. and M. Schofield, Alexandria, 11th March Schofield, Walter or Wm. Lindsey, near Colchester, or Henry Woodrow, at Aquia.
N. B. Hands are to bring axes and hewers broad axes.
Feb. 7. 2aw

To Rent,
For one or more Years,
A STORE HOUSE situated at Fairfax Court House, which, from the great resort of people, is thought to be a very good stand for a Retail Store. For terms apply to Mr. John Ratcliff, living at the place, or the subscriber.
RICHD. RATCLIFF.
Feb. 2. 21w

Cash given for clean linen and cotton rags.
Printing in all its variety executed at this office.
PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.

Vol. III.]

Public
On TU
At 10 o'clock, will
Ruin in hog
French Brandy
Gin in pipes and
Whiskey and A
Sugar in hhds. t
Coffee in tierces
Chocolate
White and brow
Mould and dip
Raffins in kegs,
Figs in kegs and
Queens Ware in
FURN.

A variety of
Amor
Cloths, C
Kerfeymeres
Plains and R
Negro Cotton
Elaficks, b
Calimancoes
Yarn Stock
Chintzes an
Irish Linens
Platillas,
Osnaburges
Mullins and
India Mull
Bandanna H
Silk Stock
Coloured T
Plated Can
And sundr
March 18.

Sales
On W
At 10 o'clock, u
Store, the co
Breets.
Rum in h
Whiskey in
Apple Bran
Gin in calks
Wine in pip
Molasses in
Sugar in hls
White and b
Coffee in ca
Raffins in k
Queen's Wa

A variety
—AMOR
Broad Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Kerfeyes,
Coatings,
Halfthicks,
Fearnought,
Blankets,
Planes,
Negro Cotton
Worsted and
Stockings,
THOS. I
March 16.

Is hereby
tion for Fife
Marine Insur
will be held at
on Wednesday
n. xt.

Norfolk, Febr
Fu
250 sack
in bags of fou
Feb. 26.